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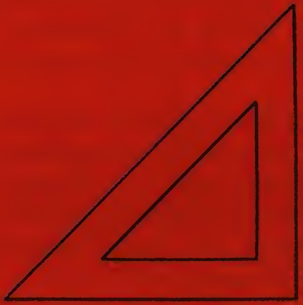
PECORA

PRODUCTS FOR BUILDINGS



MASTICS
SASH PUTTY
ROOF COATING
MORTAR STAINS
WATERPROOFINGS
CALKING COMPOUNDS

PECORA PAINT COMPANY, INC.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

. . . PECORA CALKING

INTRODUCED in 1908, this plastic material is impervious to heat, cold and moisture, or acid fumes. When set, it forms a tough skin on the surface but remains permanently pliable and elastic underneath. It adheres tenaciously to wood, stone, terra cotta, concrete, iron, steel, glass, or any other building material, while its permanent elasticity adjusts itself under all ordinary conditions to variations in expansion and contraction, or warping of the surfaces it joins. It is made in two consistencies, knife grade and gun grade.

• Advantages of Calking

The prevention of air leakage is a vital pre-requisite to fuel saving and satisfactory heating and to the subsequent comfort of the occupants of a building.

Calking is today recognized as a necessary provision for all building construction for prevention of air and moisture leakage or seepage around window and door frames and between masonry joints. However, calking assumes even greater importance in connection with air conditioning.

This modern development is dependent for operating efficiency on temperature control—and control, in turn, functions most economically when all joints are properly sealed with Pecora Calking Compound.

Pecora Tile Mastic for Application of Metal and Plastic Tile

Pecora Tile Mastic is a soft, putty-like material, easily spread with a putty knife or serrated trowel. Suitable for both metal and plastic tile.

Pecora Tile Mastic is on an oil base, is exceptionally waterproof and sets to a tough, flexible mass. It develops wonderful adhesive strength and is designed to give high quality performance, with extreme durability.

Pecora Tile Mastic is slow drying and can be spread over a good portion of the wall, which eliminates the necessity of switching frequently from applying tile and spreading cement.

• Recommended Methods of Application

Joints to be calked most efficiently should be at least ½ in. in width and preferably not less than ½ in. in depth. If wider than ½ in. or deeper than 2 in., these should be packed with calking cotton to within not less than ½ in. of the face surface and the remaining space should be filled with calking compound. The use of oakum for packing a joint (especially a masonry joint) should be avoided, as oils in the oakum are likely to stain stone.

All joints to be calked should be built up or cut out square down the sides (not V-shape), and they should be thoroughly cleaned of all dust, dirt and loose matter before the calking compound is forced in. Otherwise the calking compound cannot bond properly.

If the calking compound is to come in contact with material that is of a very porous nature, the joint should be brushed or sprayed with a coat of Pecora Klere-Seal Dampproofing Liquid that will close the pores, thus preventing undue "suction," which would have a tendency to lessen the life of the compound.

A satisfactory Hand Calking job can be done by a conscientious mechanic if the compound is forced into the joints with a hand tool, such as a putty knife or small trowel. For this method of application Pecora "Knife" consistency (sold by the pound) should be used.

Hand Gun Calking

The Pecora High Pressure Calking Guns are the most modern in use. If care is taken to force calking compound back into the joint (not merely laying a thin strip of it on top) a good calking job can be done. For this method use Pecora "Gun" consistency (sold by the gallon).

Power Gun Calking

Whereby the gun calking compound is forced into the joint under heavy pneumatic pressure. This is recognized by all authorities as the most efficient method. Installations done by this method will cost somewhat more because a greater amount of calking compound can be forced into any given depth of a joint, but on large construction projects many of the leading architects insist on this method of application, especially for the calking of masonry joints.

• SUGGESTED CALKING SPECIFICATIONS

Materials and Methods

Calking material shall be Pecora Calking Compound as manufactured by the Pecora Paint Company, Inc. of Philadelphia. (Specify color and consistency.)

Calking Wood Frames—After staff beads have been removed by the carpenters, all exterior wooden window frames and wooden door frames shall have joints between wood and masonry (including at heads and sills) thoroughly air cleaned and calked, after which the staff beads shall be set in place by the carpenters. In all joints between wood frames and masonry, the calking compound shall be forced to a depth of at least ½ in. in spaces to be provided when frames are set (see "Masonry Work").

Calking Metal Frames—All exterior metal frames for steel sash or for doors shall have joints between metal and masonry (including at heads and sills) thoroughly cleaned and calked. In all joints between steel frames and masonry, the calking compound shall be forced to a depth of at least ½ in. in spaces to be provided when frames are set (see "Masonry Work").

Masonry Work

Jointing of Terra Cotta and Masonry for Calking—The joints of all copings, cornices, gutters, belt courses, base courses, or other projecting members as specified under "Calking" shall generally be not less in width or thickness than ½ in., unless otherwise shown or specified. The mortar of all such joints shall be kept back or raked out to a depth of not less than 1 in., or more than 1½ in., and left ready to receive the calking compounds as specified.

Calking Joints in Masonry and Terra Cotta—Thoroughly clean and calk all open joints (see "Masonry Work") in copings, cornices, gutters, belt courses, base courses, and any projections beyond the vertical wall whether in terra cotta, stone, or other masonry materials. Joints to be calked shall be all those, whether horizontal or vertical, on tops, faces and soffits of all copings and of every projecting member except vertical faces of base courses. The calking shall not be started until after the building is cleaned down and shall start at the top and be continued until completed.

(Note: If columns, pilasters or balusters are included in the design, the calking of same, including capitals and bases, should be separately referred to.)

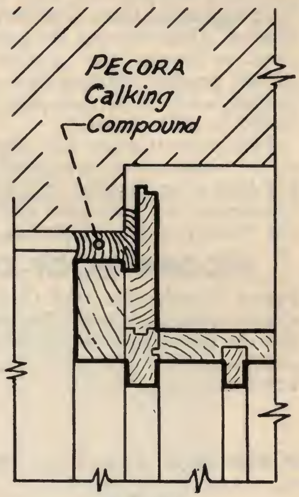
Carpentry Work

Removing Staff Beads for Calking

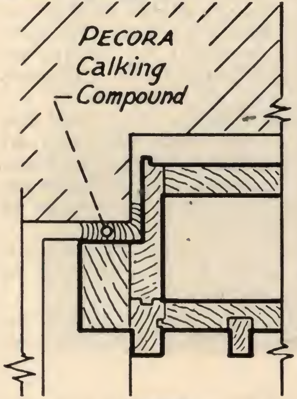
At the proper time remove staff beads (unless detailed for reception of calking) from all wooden window frames or wooden door frames to allow for calking as specified under "Calking" and after calking is completed, securely and neatly replace the staff beads and leave ready for painter to putty nailholes and complete painting.

Jointing of Window and Door Frames for Calking

The mortar of all exterior joints between masonry and window or door frames, both wood and metal, shall be kept back or raked out to a depth of not less than ½ in. nor more than ¾ in. and left ready to receive the calking compound as specified under "Calking."



HEAD



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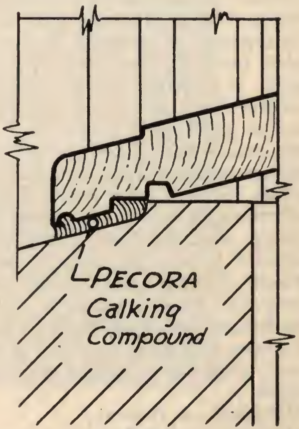

SILL

PECORA PUTTIES for METAL & WOOD SASH

Our line of Sash Putties, and Glazing Compounds are carefully formulated to meet the various requirements for best performances. The materials listed below are outstanding in their class, dependable and durable and will give entire satisfaction when properly used.

NO. 181-A PECORA ELASTIC GLAZING COMPOUND—A high grade glazing compound made of selected pigments and processed oils in balanced proportions to produce a material of excellent quality, works smoothly and easily under the knife, stays put and remains plastic under a strong surface film.

For use on both wood and metal sash. This grade is *recommended* for use on all sash.

NO. 101-C PECORA SPECIFICATION PUTTY—A high grade sash putty suitable for both wood and metal sash. Made of chalk whiting and pure linseed oil.

NO. 100-Q PECORA SASH PUTTY—A pure linseed oil putty similar to above but coarser in structure and firmer drying. Suitable for use on both wood and metal sash.

NO. 120-C PECORA CASEMENT PUTTY—A firm drying putty made of processed oils for use in steel sash only. Designed to meet conditions when a hard drying material is desired.

NO. 70-N PECORA METAL SASH PUTTY—A smooth, easy-working putty made of processed oils which sets firm but is elastic and flexible. Designed principally for application to metal sash.

New wood should be primed with a good grade of ready mixed paint or lead in oil and allowed to dry thoroughly before putty is applied. Do not apply putty at or near the freezing point nor in damp or rainy weather.

Apply putty only to a dry, clean surface free of dirt, moisture, ice, etc.

On old work, sash should be cleaned of all loose putty and paint and primed if necessary.

All sash putties and glazing compounds should be painted to give proper protection and long life and the paint should be applied to extend slightly beyond the edge of the putty forming a seal.

Paint should be applied two weeks to month after the putty has been allowed to dry and set. Too quick painting will retard drying and proper set of the putty and may result in failure of both putty and paint.

OTHER PECORA PRODUCTS ▶

PECORA PECOMASTICS, ROOF COATING, WATER AND DAMPPROOFINGS . . .

PECORA PECOMASTICS

This registered name identifies all Pecora Mastics for glass installations. These mastics are made under several formulae modifications to insure best possible results for specific installations. While general information can be furnished, it is advisable to consult with us, so you may specify and use the material most suited to your purpose.

Field investigation has disclosed seven essential requirements, all of which are incorporated in Pecora Pecomastics. These are: (1) Ease of application; (2) Cleanliness of application; (3) Proper consistency of material; (4) Adhesion; (5) Tensile strength; (6) Waterproofing properties, and (7) Permanent elasticity.

PECORA ROOF-COATING

Pecora Weathertite Roof Coating will make an old leaking roof almost as good as new. Use plastic form for plugging large holes and for repairing corrugated glass and slate. Use liquid form for composition or paper roofs in bad repair, for leaks around nail holes and seams, for pin holes on metal roofs, and for any other kind of roof. Contains no coal tar. Is fire resisting, weatherproof, sunproof, acid and alkali proof. Ten times thicker than a paint film. Costs less per gallon. Much more durable.

PECORA MORTAR STAINS

Uses—Made to be mixed with lime or cement mortar, or with the two combined, for facing exterior or interior brick walls regardless of the type of structure. Also for mantel facings, fireplaces and hearths of brick, tile, marble, slate, or other materials, for pointing or joining stonework and for introducing color tones into exterior "whitewash."

Properties and Advantages—Offered only in form of pulp or paste; manufactured from selected, finely ground ores combined with extenders and fixatives making non-acid solution; "hoe in" with minimum handling and form strong chemical union with the mortar; produce tones that are rich, uniform, fadeproof; do not cause or increase efflorescence; economical.

Colors—Stock shades: Black, Brown, Chocolate, Red, Buff. Special shades made to order.

PECORA WATERPROOFINGS

Klere-Seal Colorless Dampproofing Liquid

Use—For sealing porous or spongy masonry above grade against penetration of water without changing the appearance of the surface. Also used as a priming coat or sealer in porous joints where ******Pecora Calking Compound* is to be applied.

Description—A colorless liquid about the consistency of thin varnish, made of the best waterproof colorless raw materials available. It contains no wax or paraffine, and will not discolor any surfaces on which it is applied. Keeps indefinitely in a properly closed package.

Directions—Calk or point all voids in masonry about two days before waterproofing and have the surface clean, warm and dry when "Pecora Klere-Seal" is applied. Brush or spray two coats, allowing an interval between coats of 24 hours. For permanence, renew with one coat every three to five years. Should not be applied in weather lower than 50° F.

Result—Masonry so treated, (and if the "Pecora Klere-Seal" is properly applied under favorable surface conditions) will be unchanged in appearance, and impervious to water.

Covering Capacity—Approximately 150 square feet per gallon, one coat, depending on porosity condition, or 80 square feet—two coats.

*(Booklet on request.)

Note:—Pecora Klere-Seal should NOT be stored in unheated warehouse. Weight per gallon approximately 7 pounds.

Varseal Dampproofing Liquid

Use—For sealing above grade masonry against penetration of water. Especially designed to remedy severe conditions and to give durable results. Should not be used where appearance of masonry color must remain unchanged.

Description—A transparent amber-colored liquid about the consistency of varnish. It is made of the finest gums and oils, and contains no wax or paraffine. Will slightly darken surfaces to which it is applied, but will seal hair-line cracks as well as pores and is capable of holding soft or partly disintegrated mortar together.

Directions for Application—Calk or point all voids in masonry to be treated, two days before waterproofing, and have surface clean, warm and dry when "Pecora Varseal" is applied. Brush or spray two coats, allowing an interval of 24 hours between coats. For permanence, renew one coat every three to five years.

Result—Masonry so treated, (and if the "Pecora Varseal" is properly applied under favorable surface conditions) will be slightly darker in color, and would be impervious to water.

Covering Capacity—Approximately 150 square feet per gallon, one coat,—80 square feet per gallon, two coats, depending on porosity conditions.

Do not reduce the body by use of thinners.

Weight per gallon approximately 7¼ pounds.

Black Asphaltic Waterproofing

(Paste or Liquid Form)

Use—For waterproofing, dampproofing and protecting masonry below or above grade, this is a very versatile product which may also be used as plaster-bond, floor-bonding mastic, calking compound, (where appearance is not important) roof coating, and protective coating for all kinds of building materials. It sets to a dull, rough finish, will bleed through paint, and is not recommended for use where staining is objectionable.

Description—Made of pure rock asbestos fibre, combined with an asphaltic vehicle. It is available in two consistencies, paste and liquid. It is weatherproof, acid and alkali proof and will adhere to all surfaces. When set, is capable of withstanding heavy water pressure. *It contains no coal tar.*

Directions for Application

I—Masonry below grade

Clean surface to be treated so it is free of dust and dirt, and apply a prime coat of "Pecora Black Asphaltic Liquid Waterproofing" which has been thinned to about the consistency of house paint with a volatile thinner. If the conditions are extremely severe, a second coat of "Pecora Black Asphaltic Liquid Waterproofing" (this time without changing it from its factory-made consistency) may be brushed on before applying the final coat. Whether or not the second coat is applied, the final coat should be of "Pecora Black Asphaltic Paste Waterproofing" applied with a trowel to a minimum thickness of 1/16 in.

II—Masonry above grade

Prepare and prime surface exactly as recommended for below grade, and then apply a final coat of either "Pecora Black Asphaltic Paste or Liquid Waterproofing," depending on the condition of the wall. If it is full of holes, use "Pecora Black Asphaltic Paste Waterproofing" which will fill them; if not, "Pecora Black Asphaltic Liquid Waterproofing" will seal the pores and small cracks.

Result—Masonry treated as directed will be protected from and impervious to water, acid alkali or weather by a tough membrane completely covering the surface to which it is bonded. No more durable protective coating for masonry has ever been developed.

The Pecora Black Asphaltic Paste Waterproofing, is generally applied with a trowel. The covering capacity being approximately 2 square feet per pound—1/16 of an inch thick.

The Pecora Black Asphaltic Liquid Waterproofing, is brushed on, using a long handled roofer's brush and being well brushed into all surfaces leaving no voids. The covering capacity of the liquid is approximately 80 square feet per gallon—one coat.

Weight per gallon of the Paste form, approximately 11 pounds.

Weight per gallon of the Liquid form, approximately 9 pounds.

PECORA PAINT COMPANY, INC.

MEMBER OF PRODUCERS COUNCIL INCORPORATED

FOURTH STREET AND ERIE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA 40, PA.

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